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The Hongkong Telegraph

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR
Barometer 30.00

(ESTABLISHED 1851.)

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December 2, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 68
Humidity . 82 . 66

December 2, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 64 2 p.m. 70
Humidity . 74 . 66

8113 日九廿月十

MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

一月二十英港香

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE ON PEACE TERMS.

Germany to be Sternly Punished.

London, November 29. Mr. Lloyd George speaking at Newcastle on the occasion of the conferment of the Freedom of the city on him, said the Peace must be a sternly just Peace. The Germans domiciled in the United Kingdom would never again be allowed to betray this country. We should proceed upon the old principle regarding indemnities—that the loser pays. Germany must pay the cost of the war to the limit of her capacity. This would not be permitted by letting Germany dump cheap goods in the United Kingdom.

The Premier asked if nobody was going to be punished for the crimes of the war. He meant to see that the men who treated our prisoners inhumanely should be made responsible to this country, who would go to court with a clean conscience. There was no stain on her records. He did not wish to pursue any policy of vengeance when the war was over, but we must so act now that men who in the future would feel tempted to follow the example of the rulers who plunged the world into this war would know what was awaiting them at the end of it. Whoever devastated another's land ought to be responsible for it and should be punished for the damage inflicted. If no one was going to be made responsible for the war, all he could say was there was one justice for the poor wretched criminal and another for Kings and Emperors.—(Barred cheers). Submarine pirates must be punished. "The investigation of all these crimes" he said, "shall be perfectly fair by being a stern one. We must see that the action we now take will be just, fearless and relentless, and show such a criminal that war shall never be repeated in the world's history."

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

Berlin's Dictatorship Resented.

Copenhagen, November 29.

A message from Karlsruhe says the Baden Progressive Party has appealed to the people of Baden to free themselves from "Bolshevik Berlin's dictatorship." The appeal greets the Wurttembergers, Austrians and Hessians as brothers and joint enemies of Prussian Militarism and Berlin Anarchy.

Trouble between North and South.

Copenhagen, November 29.

The Bavarian authorities have arrested a German courier en route to Berlin from Austria and have seized his documents. The incident has accentuated the conflict between North Germany and South Germany.

Ex-Kaiser to Join Ex-Kaiser.

Amsterdam, November 29.

The ex-Kaiser has arrived at Maasbergen, near Utrecht, and is en route to join the ex-Kaiser.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

Allied Chiefs Visiting London.

Paris, November 30.

M. Clemenceau and Marshal Foch will arrive in London on Sunday afternoon. Signor Orlando and Colonel House will accompany them. Their arrival will be the occasion of a ceremonious welcome. The Allied chiefs are going to London to take part in the preliminary peace conversations.—Hawes.

MEN FOR FRENCH MERCANTILE MARINE.

Paris, November 30.

The French Minister of Marine has decided to release men of the Navy over 40 years of age, or fathers of four children, making 7,000 available for the Mercantile Marine.—Hawes.

THE EX-KAISER.

An Insistent French Demand.

Paris, November 30.

The French papers are unanimous in urging immediate action by the Allies that the Kaiser be handed over by Holland. According to news, the Kaiser is contemplating an early return to Germany. It is suggested that as a temporary measure the Kaiser and Crown Prince should be sent into Allied territory, pending a final decision as to their fate.—Hawes.

SOUTH AFRICA'S INTERNED GERMANS.

Strong Feeling in Favour of Repatriation.

London, November 29.

A delayed message from Johannesburg says Lord Cave's statement in the House of Lords on the 20th inst., regarding the repatriation of Germans, has evoked keen interest. It is strongly felt that the Germans interned in South Africa, numbering several thousands, should be repatriated. If Australia and Canada eject the Germans, it is felt that South Africa must follow suit.

COTTON OPERATIVES.

Strike Movement at Home.

London, November 29.

The Operative Cotton Spinners' Amalgamation has voted by 10,132 to 424 in favour of striking in the second week of December for a forty per cent. advance on the current wages. A vote of the Cardroomers' Amalgamation also shows a large majority in favour of a strike for a similar advance.

The employers have offered an advance of forty per cent. on

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE ROYAL VISIT TO FRANCE.

France and England For Ever United.

Paris, November 29. With unmeasured warmth of feeling, the French nation, represented by Paris, welcomed the King of England and his two soldiers sons. The King came to congratulate the President of the Republic on the end of the war and the great victories secured by the armament of the invincible Navy.

The full significance of the visit was found in an exchange of tests at a State banquet. President Poincaré, in an eloquent speech, declared that the Alliance between France and England must continue for human progress. He said:—"Together we have suffered, together we have fought, together we have vanquished; we are forever united."

The King's reply dwelt on the same theme of a war-created union of hearts and identity of interests between France and England which must constantly grow closer, contributing to the consolidation of peace, progress and civilisation.

To day's military function was not to anticipate the great day when the chief of all the Allied Nations is to ride through a triumphal arch amid the troops of a victory which is to found a future League of Peace.

The thousands of Parisians lining the route of King George's triumphal procession were blissfully content.

Complying with the desire of the British Government, M. Clemenceau will be accompanied to London by Marshal Foch.—Hawes.

The King's Speech.

London, November 29. Speaking at a luncheon at the Hotel de Ville in Paris, King George expressed his pleasure at re-visiting Paris. He paid a tribute to the unshakable confidence of the Parisians in the critical and dangerous hours during which, with intrepid courage, the glorious soldiers of France powerfully contributed to victory for the Allies. His Majesty rejoiced to see how little Paris had suffered from its trials. The affectionate cordiality of the welcome which Parisians had given him, again assured him of the warm sentiments of the French nation towards him and his people. The King concluded by expressing most fervent wishes for the prosperity and happiness of the Parisians, whom he was delighted to call his friends.

President Poincaré's Tribute.

London, November 29. Reuter's correspondent at Paris says President Poincaré, replying to the King's speech, after reviewing the fruitless Anglo-French effort to prevent the outbreak of war, said it was then that, to a history so rich in magnificent pages, Great Britain added an incomparable chapter not only of naval and military glory but of moral strength and human greatness. She realised immediately that hostilities would be long and would demand of the British Empire the gradual formation of a powerful Army and the creation of enormous quantities of material. The enormity of the task did not frighten her in the least. She called to the work of war all her Dominions and Colonies and from one end of the world to the other the cry of "Come" was the reply. He did not know a finer spectacle than that of peoples scattered over the face of the earth rising at the same moment with the same spirit in order to fly to the Mother Country's aid. What a noble recompense has the spirit of liberty which has always inspired the administration of the British Empire received in this universal fidelity! It has been enlarged by all these contingents of armies of Great Britain during the whole war, which have gained in experience and improved their tactics of warfare and paved the way by more striking successes for that marvellous series of victories which compelled the enemy to solicit an Armistice.

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A Permanent Alliance?

London, November 29. Most of the Paris newspapers regard the speeches of King George and President Poincaré at the Elysée as foreshadowing a permanent Anglo-French Alliance.

The King this morning received at the British Embassy a number of British soldiers on leave. His Majesty had luncheon at the Foreign Ministry. The King and President Poincaré attended a reception in the Town Hall in the afternoon and a banquet will be held at the British Embassy this evening.

After visiting British troops the King and the Princess are going to Brussels to visit the King and Queen of Belgium. The Belgian Parliament has gone to Brussels from Havre.

Marshal Foch Honoured.

Paris, November 30. The city of Paris gave an official welcome to King George and his two sons who were received at the Hotel de Ville with brilliant ceremony. The King, in a short speech, expressed pleasure at the warmth of the reception. When driving to the various functions the King was greeted by a crowd as enthusiastic and numerous as on the previous day.

This morning the King left Paris to visit the armies at the scenes of the recent victories. At a dinner at the British Embassy the King conferred on Marshal Foch the Order of Merit, saying it was the highest Order which it was in his power to confer on the great Commander of the Allied Armies.

THE INFLUENZA EPIDEMIC.

Fifty Thousand Deaths in South Africa.

London, November 29. Reuter's correspondent at Cape Town says it is authoritatively estimated that there have been 50,000 deaths from influenza among Europeans and coloured people in South Africa during the recent epidemic.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

I. M. M. ACCEPTS AMERICAN OFFER.

New York, November 28. It is reported that the International Mercantile Marine has accepted the American Government's offer cabled on the 27th instant.

THE LIMBURG QUESTION.

London, November 28. Reuter learns that the Associated Governments have made enquiries from Holland regarding the circumstances of the passage of German troops through Limburg.

The Associated Governments consider Holland's replies to these inquiries unsatisfactory, therefore it is probable that further representations will be made.

THE DOVER BARRAGE.

London, November 28. The Admiralty contradicts the widely published statement, cabled on Nov. 27, that the Dover barrage has been removed.

GERMANY'S WAR BILL.

London, November 29. Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said Germany would be compelled to pay to the utmost limit of her capacity for war damage which would certainly not be less than £2,000,000,000. However, if Germany collapsed into Bolshevism nothing could be got out of her.

FIXING THE ROUBLE.

London, November 29. The Press Bureau announces that in view of the confused state of currency in Northern Russia the British Government has decided to assist the Provisional Government in that area in establishing a new roule currency at the fixed rate of exchange of forty roubles per pound sterling. An experienced British financier has been appointed to supervise the control of the Office of Conversion which has been established at Archangel.

APPEAL FOR BLINDED HEROES.

London, November 27. Sir Arthur Pearson makes a renewed special appeal for the S. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers and Sailors Hostel in Regent's Park, London, where nearly 700 men are now undergoing training. He hopes that amid the present feelings of exhilaration the public will remember with generous sympathy those who have given their sight; a sacrifice second only to life itself, to win the war.

MACKENSEN'S ARMY.

Copenhagen, November 28. A message from Budapest says that M. Desprey has telegraphed to General Mackensen demanding the disarming and interning of the latter's army according to the terms of the Bulgarian Armistice. General Mackensen has replied claiming that the terms of the German Armistice are applicable to him.

AN AERIAL FATALITY.

London, November 29. The Press Bureau announces that Prince Antoine of Orleans has died as the result of a flying accident on Tuesday when he was bringing despatches from France.

THE "GLENDINNING FUND."

Subscriptions Total \$6,693.13.

The Police Reserve Accountant sends us the following information concerning the above Fund, which was raised for the benefit of the widow and infant son of the late Sergeant Glendinning, the victim of the Tai O Station murder of July last.

The subscriptions, together with \$68.48 Bank interest, amounted to \$6,693.13. This included a sum of \$1,426.65 subscribed by the Hongkong Police and handed to Mr. Glendinning, but paid into the Fund at his own wish.

With this sum there has been purchased a draft on Singapore in favour of the South China War Savings Association for Straits \$9,500 at 1424, and a draft on Sydney for £3,19.9 in favour of Mrs. Glendinning. The balance of \$2.05 was expended on the draft stamp.

The monies so invested have been handed to Mr. H.A. Nisbet, the Official Trustee of the Colony of Hongkong, who is Trustee of this Fund, under a settlement kindly drawn up by Mr. H.W. Leitch—6 down.

The detailed list of subscriptions will appear in the next issue of the Police Reserve Gazette, which is out on the 15th inst.

GOLF.

Royal Hongkong Golf Club.

Mr. A.G. Coppin has kindly agreed to present a silver cup to be competed for under the following conditions: Open to Member with Handicaps of 18 (or over).

Four Rounds Medal play over the Main Course at Fanling at any time between 1st December, 1918, and 31st January, 1919. The best aggregate score to win. In the event of a tie, the final to be decided by match play, over 18 holes.

Entrance fee, 50 cents per player, to be devoted to War Charities.

Competitors must enter their names in the book before starting on their round, and it is particularly requested that all cards taken out be returned, so as to give the Handicapping Committee the opportunity of revising handicaps.

The winner of the Bogey Pool for November was Mr. L.N. Lee—all square. The Bogey Pool for the week end 23/25 November was divided between Mr. W. Ross and Mr. T.M. Leitch—6 down.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—115 p.m.

Grand Opera House—10 p.m.

Empress Theatre—10 p.m.

TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph")
THE SILVER MARKET.

London, Nov. 28.
The silver market is quiet.

LIVELY RIOTS IN JAVA.

Javanese v. Chinese.

Koedoe, Semarang province, Java, was the scene of some considerable excitement on October 30, according to messages to hand from that territory. Friction, in different quarters, between Javanese and Chinese, seems to have been frequent of late. A Chinese procession was passing along the streets of Koedoe, when they were laughed at by one or more of the native bystanders; that seems to have been the spark that started the blaze, for in a few minutes Chinese and natives were mixed up in a rough and tumble street fight. After the exchange of hard blows the local police were able to quell the crowd and all appeared well.

Bus later on in the evening the natives assembled in large numbers from the neighbouring kampongs, and armed with knives and clubs a band of about 400 marched in the direction of Koedoe with the avowed intention of moving the Chinese residents off the map. The Contrapleur and police failed to stop them and so telephoned to the Resident at Semarang for help. Chief Police Inspector Redimpol of Semarang, with a force of 25 armed police, were quickly on their way in fast motorcars for the scene of trouble.

In Koedoe the situation had become

NOTICES.

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MEE CHEUNG, PHOTOGRAPHER.

PHOTOS OF DECORATIONS AND ILLUMINATIONS TAKEN ON ARMISTICE DAY READY FOR SALE.

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**MANILA CIGARS.**

G. R.

Any European, Non-Asian or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1916. Forms of registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

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GENERAL NEWS.

British Diplomat Called from Tokyo.

Mr. H. C. Norman, Counsellor of the British Embassy at Tokyo, has been called to London by Mr. A. J. Balfour, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and after conference with Mr. Balfour will proceed to the place selected for the Peace Conference as one of the representatives of the British Government. It is probable that that he will leave Tokyo next week.

Death of Patriotic Indian Chief.

The death occurred recently of Raj-Surapati Mahendra Dab of Dhanakosha, a feudatory chief of Orissa. He was an energetic young man and he introduced many improvements in his state. From the commencement of war he had largely contributed towards various war funds and other war purposes. Before his death he promised to contribute £1,500 a month during the period that the war lasted.

Tokyo Stocks and Victory.

On the 18th inst. huge waves of speculation rolled on in the Tokyo stock market on the restoration of peace and compelled the House to suspend business for the afternoon. A similar storm was seen in other markets, notably in the cotton yarn market and the rice market. It was doubted by sensible persons if that was proper development of business, but gamblers pushed on their boasting campaign through the force of cheap and plentiful capital, states the Japan Advertiser.

Marriage as a Public Duty.

Summons against a Liverpool firm for using petrol to convey a wedding party to and from church, which had come several times before the Liverpool stipendiary magistrate, and had been adjourned pending the decision of the Petrol Controller, have been formally withdrawn. The police intimated that the withdrawal was due to the instructions of the Deputy-Controller under the Petrol Order, who had written that the parties in contracting the marriage were performing a public duty.

Victory Cumshaw.

At Tientsin on the 16th inst. the Chinese coolies employed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., about 500 in number, were all much gratified at being the recipients of cumshaw of one silver dollar each, on the occasion of the Peace Celebration. The men filed past a table in the yard of the principal godown and, after an explanation of the occasion, were each presented with his dollar by the compradore's staff. There was great rejoicing shown by the gratified Chinese at this thoughtfulness — C.G.

Ports and State Aid.

At the sitting of the Parliamentary Committee on Inland Transport at Belfast recently a statement was made on behalf of the Belfast Harbour Board that any question of financial grant from the Government to an individual port would only tend to improve that port to the disadvantage of another, and so create unfair competition. In principle it did not seem to be the duty of the general taxpayer to pay the direct cost of providing port accommodation and facilities; the cost was properly payable by vessels in the form of port dues. That did not create any artificial barriers, and consequently the trade would flow through the most suitable channels.

Anglo-French Commerce.

A new agency for the development of commercial relations between French producers and British consumers and to promote the sale of French merchandise in the United Kingdom has been set up under the title of "L'Office Commercial Français en Angleterre." The office has been placed under the control of the French Ministers of Commerce and Foreign Affairs, represented by the Commercial Attaché at the French Embassy in London. It is administered by a committee composed by the French Chamber of Commerce in London, four general displays, samples, and models will be introduced annually, and there will be inaugurated with an exhibition. Special displays, some one article or of the latest production, will also be shown.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Death of Canon Bullock.
The death has occurred at Cheltenham, at an advanced age, of Canon Richard Bullock, M.A., who for 14 years was vicar of Holy Trinity, Leeda. Five years ago he resigned the living of Spalding, and accepted the vicarage of Shurdington, Gloucestershire, which owing to failing health, he relinquished 18 months ago. As a Freemason he had served as Grand Chaplain of England, and was Deputy Provincial Grand Master for Lincolnshire. Before leaving Spalding he was presented by the town with his portrait in oil.

The Position of Luxembourg.
A message from Luxembourg to Brussels states that, according to the newspapers, the Chamber has adopted an Order of the Day asking the Government to organise a plebiscite so that the people of Luxembourg may be able to give their opinion concerning the future form of the State. The Chamber demands that the Grand Duchess shall abstain from all actions affecting the Government until the plebiscite. A resolution moved by the Liberals and Socialists demanding the abdication of the Grand Duchess and the proclamation of a Republic was rejected.

Left for Home.
Many will regret to learn that Mr. A. S. P. White-Cooper, Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Council, has left for home by the Aki Maru, owing to recent ill health, says the Shanghai Mercury. His departure will be felt very much, for it will be a great loss to the Shanghai Community, and we are sure that his colleagues in the Municipal Council will miss him greatly for he was a hard worker in Municipal affairs. There were many to see him off and wish him bon voyage. We hope he will soon be restored to good health, and that we shall soon see him back in Shanghai.

Death of Lady Paget.
Lady Paget, widow of Admiral Sir Alfred Paget, K.C.B., K.C.M.G., D.S.O., and daughter of the Right Hon. Sir William MacGregor, K.C.M.G., died in London on September 13, aged 33 years. She married Sir A. Paget in 1906. At the beginning of the war she was occupied with the production of comforts for the crews of mine-sweepers, but early in 1915 she went to France, where for over two years, she nursed continuously in several Anglo-American hospitals for French soldiers. Lady Paget broke down in health owing to overwork. A long illness followed, from which she was recovering when pneumonia set in. She leaves a daughter of 11 years of age. Admiral Sir Alfred Paget died last June, after 50 years service.

New County Court Judge.
The Lord Chancellor has appointed Mr. Arthur William Birslaw, K.C., Judge of County Courts, on Circuit No. 12 (Yorkshire, West Riding). Mr. Birslaw, who is Recorder of Scarborough, and has been Solicitor-General of the County Palatine, Durham, since 1915, was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, and was called to the Bar by the Inner Temple in 1878. He joined the North-Eastern Circuit, where he attained a considerable practice. He took sick in 1908, and became a bachelier of his Inn three years ago. On Circuit 12 he succeeds Judge McCarthy who has been transferred to Circuit 15, in place of the late Judge Tempier.

Chinese Officer of U.S. Army.
Edward C. Chew, of San Francisco, is said to be the first Chinese to receive a commission in the United States Army. His father is Dr. Ng Poon Chew, editor of a San Francisco Chinese daily newspaper. The son has been commissioned a lieutenant in the artillery at Fort Monroe, Va. Lt. Chew was born in California, and was a junior at the University of California when he enlisted in the army. He advanced through the non-commissioned grades of the service and finally had an opportunity to take an examination for a commission. Upon going before the examining board he passed the test with an excellent grade and was rewarded with a commission as a second lieutenant.

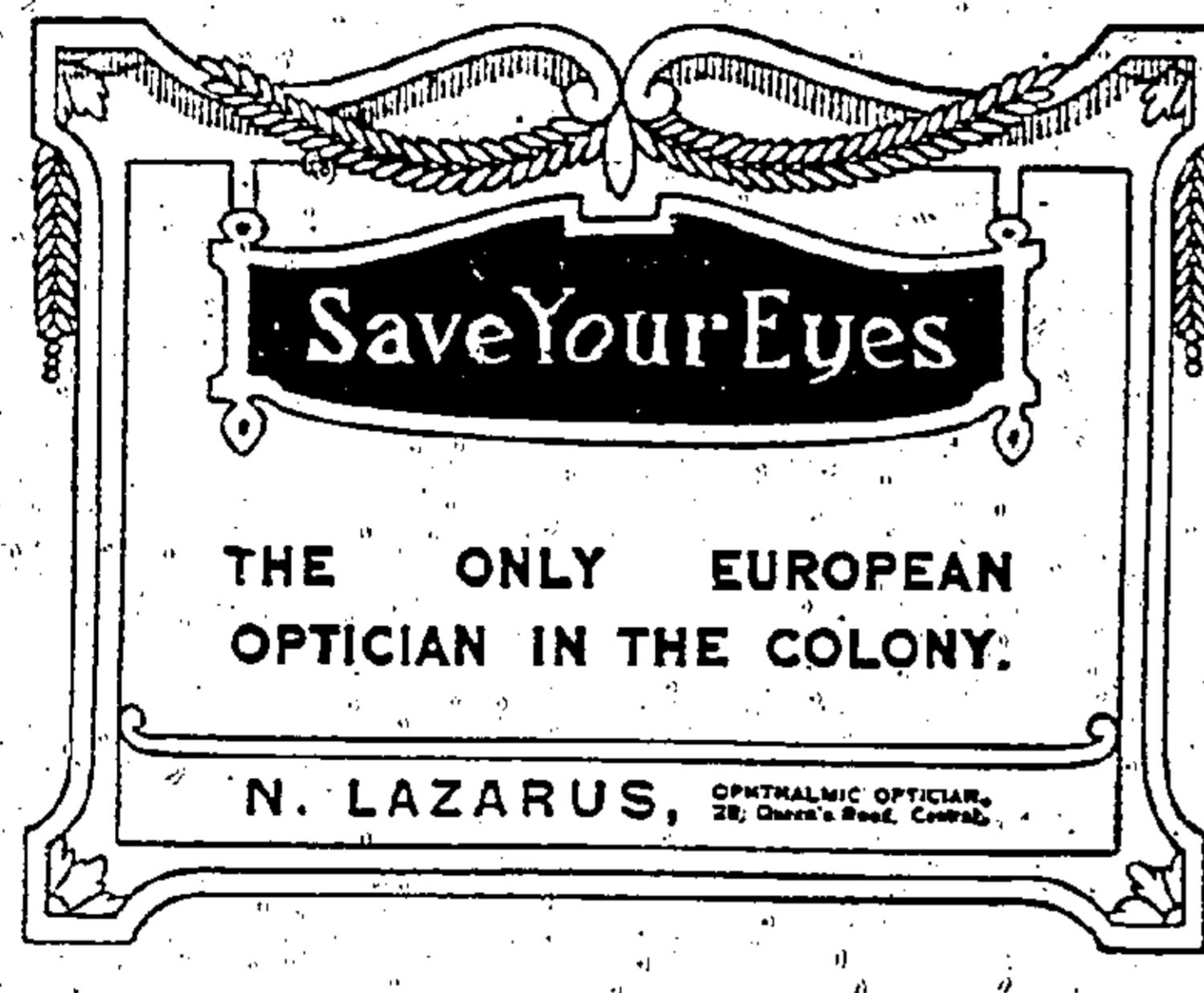
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GENERAL NEWS.

GENERAL NEWS.

Millionaire Murdered.
Gallali Sal Ben Kian, who is said to be the richest Armenian in the world and who has given £1,000,000 to relieve his suffering countrymen, has been murdered in his rug store in Fifth Avenue by an employee, who afterwards escaped. The employee, it is stated, was dissatisfied because he had not been granted a pension.

Negro "Sammy" Decorated.
The first American to receive the Croix de Guerre with the accompanying palm branch decoration from the French Government was a negro soldier. A French general visited the hospital where the disfigured soldier was recovering from wounds and pinned the cross and the additional palm decoration on his breast, and then stooped down and kissed him upon both cheeks.

Aerial Mail for India.

The Pioneer understands that the Government of India have under consideration the question of establishing an aerial mail service in India. The practicability of carrying mails by aeroplane has been abundantly proved in other countries and the establishment of services between important centres in India would undoubtedly be of great advantage to the public and especially to the business community.

New Turkish Outlook.

A "highly placed neutral," who has arrived in Switzerland from Turkey, says accounts of British conduct in Mesopotamia have caused a profound change of opinion among the people, who contrast it with that of the Germans to the disadvantage of the latter. He thinks that the Turkish people were never more well disposed towards the British than they are to day, after nearly four years' acquaintance with the Germans.

NOTICE.

We have this day removed our office's from No. 5 Prince's Building to No. 11 Queen's Road Central (Second floor of the old Mercantile Bank Building), entrance by Ice House Street.

BENJAMIN & POTTE,
Hongkong, 29th November, 1918.

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ONE CENT PER WORD FOR EACH INSERTION.

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NOTICES.

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Git up Andy, the war's over. We must sell that camouflage weeskit o' yours an' git some money for them hospitals. They say as they're crowded w/ poor chaps.

'Ad a letter from old Bill, him as lost the power o' his legs an' has a wife an' six kids. 'E's at Bellahouston, in that fine ward as was given by the 'Ongkong folk. Says 'e's gittin' on grand an' 'is wife won't know 'im 'e's so 'appy now.

'Member Welshy Jones, 'im as was shell-shocked an' paralysed? Put them orphypedic things on him they did. 'E's dischawged, or right again! Wunnerful ain't it?

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50% FOR WAR CHARITIES.

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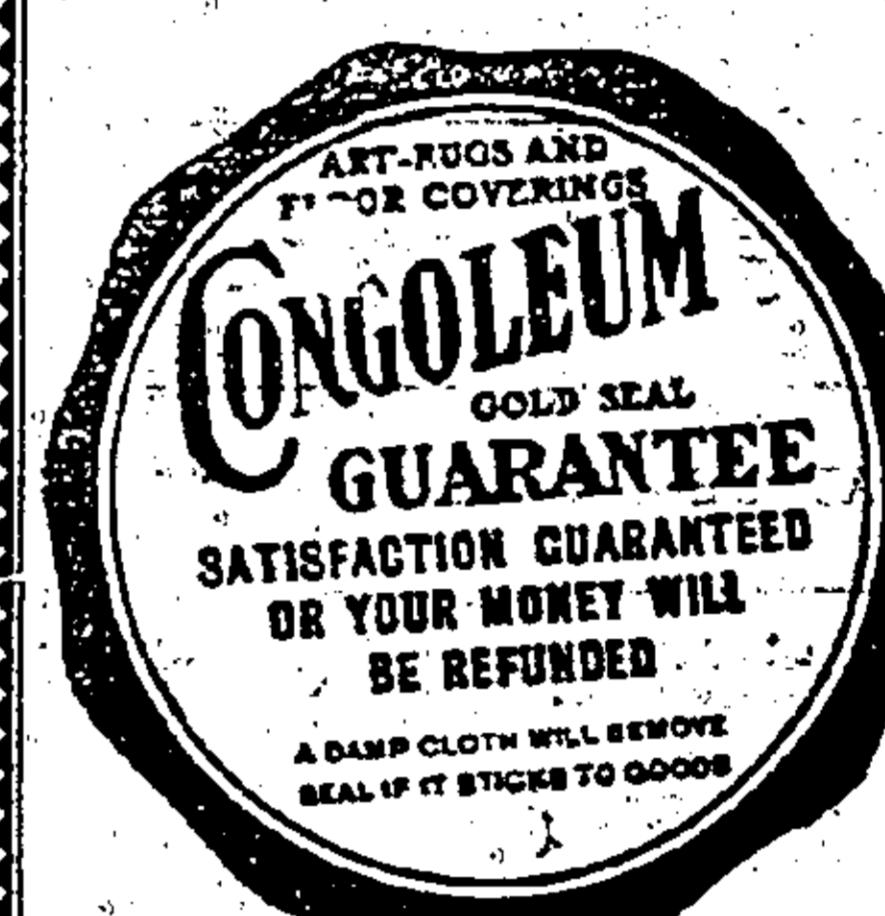
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CHINA WAR SAVINGS
ASSOCIATION.

HONGKONG POLICE
RESERVE.

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CITY HALL, FRIDAY, December
13th, 1918, 9 p.m.

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SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.
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Hongkong, 15th January, 1919.

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Reserve \$3.
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Ladies Free.

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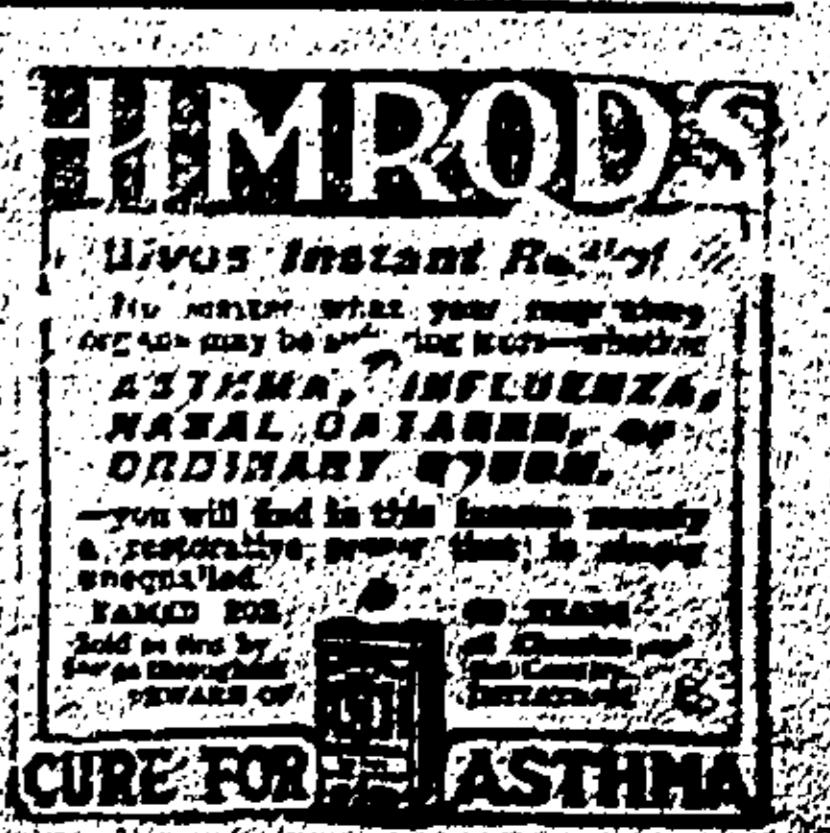
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All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1918.

CHINA'S CHANCE.

If there is one hope that is entertained among well-wishers of China at the moment it is that, with the conclusion of world peace, occasion will be taken to adjust the differences in China which have been sapping the nation's energy at a time when the Chinese might have won for themselves a high place among enlightened Powers. The situation in this regard certainly looks rather more hopeful now than it has for some time past, for there is a more widespread feeling among the best elements in both the North and the South that a perpetuation of the present dissension would be suicidal and would lead eventually to drastic outside intervention. China is now in very truth stands at the parting of the ways. The foreign Powers and foreign commercial interests have shown the utmost patience towards the country during recent years, and advice has constantly been proffered which, if acted upon, could have saved China from the rather humiliating position in which she now finds herself. But the warring cliques have stubbornly refused to come to terms and, instead of co-operating on big issues, have been content to squabble and fight on internal matters until the ship of State has almost drifted on to the rocks. But there is a limit to patience and, with the European War coming to a close, China will find that if she does not put her own house in order, others will have to do the task for her. The choice lies with the Chinese themselves.

We do not say—we never have said—that in this dispute between North and South all the right is on one side and all the wrong on the other. But no foreign Power can admit a situation in which there are two Governments in the one country, both claiming the right to exercise a controlling influence. There can only be one recognised Administration. That Administration at the moment is the Peking Government, and thus the authority set up in Canton has no official status. The Southerners' claim to full executive control would be entitled to more consideration were they a united body, but we know that, in fact, they differ amongst themselves on many matters and have twisted the Constitution about to suit the convenience of particular groups when it has pleased them to do so. We have some illumination on this point in the message which Sun Yat-sen has just sent to President Wilson, in which he speaks of the difficulties which he himself experienced when he reconvened the Parliament at Canton, through opposition from the Southern Militarists, as he calls them. And he goes on to say that the present idea of a compromise is welcomed by these Southern Militarists as it will enable them to divide the country's property among themselves and crush the people's rights. This all sounds very pretty, but what we should like to know is where the worthy Dr. Sun draws the line between "the Southern Militarists" and himself. Did he not establish the Military Government in Canton, take on the position of Generalissimo and rig himself out in the most elaborate military uniform? And why was it that he became isolated while in Canton, until his position became so untenable that he had to flee to the North? If the present Constitutional Government in Canton is the embodiment of all that is right and is fighting for high ideals, why is Dr. Sun not on the scene lending all his support to the upholders of justice? The reason, of course, is that there is a rift in the line somewhere, and that is explained by the fact that among the Southerners there are those who put party before the nation's interests.

Sun Yat-sen says in this same message that he originally opposed China's declaring war on Germany because he knew that the Militarists would utilise the occasion to strangle Democracy in China, and that his prediction has turned out to be true. This is, in our opinion, so much camouflage. The explanation given is no more worthy of consideration than his assertion that the present unrest is not a struggle between North and South, but a war between Militarism and Democracy. The plain truth is that it is a struggle for office and the spoils of office—ones of those characteristic insults between rival groups which we have seen repeated over and over again in China. That, and nothing else, explains the prolongation of the "war." And no amount of hypocritical humbug about Militarism versus Democracy, and such other phrases borrowed from the West, will deceive the unbiased onlooker on this point.

A Worthy Appeal.

Now that "Heather Day" is over, the thought naturally occurs to one whether this will be the last of the special efforts of its kind on behalf of war charities. There may or there may not be more "Days," but, as we have before had occasion to remark, there can be no question that for a long time, yet the need for assisting organisations devoting themselves to the alleviation of the sufferings caused by the war will exist. We are reminded of this very forcefully by the special appeal now made by Sir Arthur Pearson on behalf of the St. Dunstan's Blinded Soldiers' and Sailors' Hotel. Sir Arthur, who, as is well known, has himself been deprived of the inestimable blessing of sight, hopes that amid the present feelings of exhilaration, the public will remember with generous sympathy those who have given their sight second only to life itself, to win the war. That appeal surely cannot fall on deaf ears. It is a terrible thing to have to go through life sightless, as so many of our heroic fighters will have to do because of the war which Germany brought upon the world, but there is hope even for the blind; happiness can be brought to them and they can be made useful citizens by institutions such as St. Dunstan's. We know of no more worthy organisation than this one, which is doing a work of mercy beyond our power to conceive. In our joy at the cessation of the war's horrors let us remember these sufferers who have sacrificed so much for their King and Empire.

German Wire-Pulling.

There are many Germans who are seeking just now to deceive and beguile the Allies by professing national conversion to new ideals and fresh standards of life. But there are others who have been under the Prussian yoke who do not hesitate to tell the world what is really happening. The Bavarian Foreign Office is under no misconception as to what is transpiring, for it has now severed relations with the Berlin Foreign Office, on the ground that old methods are still being continued with the object of again deceiving the people by withholding the truth. In other words, the old factors still operate in Berlin, the former regime has not been totally obliterated and the Militarists are still in the background doing a little wire-pulling. We have had our doubts all along as to the genuineness of Germany's so-called revolution; this move by Bavaria confirms our suspicions that things are not at all what they may seem. The Allies have to keep a watchful eye on the Germans these days or they will be tricked out of the fruits of victory. We cannot afford to make any concessions to a "reformed" Germany. We must show the Hun that we are the conquerors and he the vanquished, and the Peace Treaty that is soon to be signed must fully reflect that circumstance.

Germany to Pay.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech at Dundee in which he assured his hearers that Germany would be made to pay to the limit of her capacity for war damage, is timely and comforting, and it is easy to imagine the enthusiasm out-break which must have greeted the statement. The bill, Mr. Churchill says, will certainly not be less than \$2,000,000,000, and to pay this sum the Germans, as a nation, will have to be taxed to their almost limit. It is in this way that the Hun will be made to feel and to realize that unprovoked war against freedom and the violation of all the principles of humanity are not tolerated; and to touch the Hun pocket is one of the surest methods of driving home a tale that was disclosed this morning in Mr. Wood's Court. When a Chinese was hauled up to answer to a charge of being in unlawful possession of a dagger he submitted that he picked it up and as there was no claimant and as his wife were being gawped owing to starvation he straightway sold it and obtained the necessary cash for a hearty meal.

A super-Socialist, who clamours for an equal distribution of wealth, would not consider this a crime and as Fortune would have it, owing to lack of sufficient evidence, the thief in this instance was discharged.

DAY BY DAY.

AMMUNITION

POSSESSION.

LIKE OUR SHADOWS, OUR
WISHERS LENGTHEN AS OUR SUN
DECLINES.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of General Joffre's appointment as Commander-in-Chief of the French Army.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 3s. 15/16d.

No Disease.

There were no cases of communicable disease notified on Saturday.

Dinner and Dance.

To-night there is to be a special dinner and dance at Wiseman's Cafe in aid of "Heather Day" funds. Tickets are \$2.50 each and tables can be booked.

A Donation.

The Central Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$100 from Dr. A. S. Gomes to the Al Fresco fete to be held on the 8 instant.

"Heather Day" Photos.

From Ab Fong we have received a set of "Heather Day" photographs, the proceeds from the sale of which are to be devoted to the Red Cross Fund. These photographs can be obtained from Messrs. A. Tack and Co.

Smuggled Opium.

An exemplary fine was imposed to-day by Mr. E. D. O. Wolfe, at the Magistracy, on a Chinese who tried to smuggle 82 pieces of non-Government opium out of the Colony. The wily smuggler was entrapped at Tai Po Road on the 29 ultimo by an Indian constable on duty and his nefarious game was nipped in time. The opium was concealed in a leather portmanteau which he was carrying, the stuff being secreted in the lining of the bag. The brain of the opium smuggler is continually devising newer and "darker" schemes to hoodwink the Police and Revenue Authorities, but as has been so often illustrated our guardians are more than a match for them.

For the Local Poor.

The war anxieties are over, but great concern for the sufferers of this terrible scourge, which has deprived fathers and mothers of their children, wives of their husbands, orphans of their guardians, and the poor of their benefactors, leaves us still with a deep wound in our hearts which we must try at all cost to heal. The efforts made on "Our Day" and "St. Andrew's Day" were most successful, and now an appeal is made for the extension of public patronage towards our local poor. The opportunity will be provided at the forthcoming fete which is to take place in the compound of the Roman Catholic Cathedral on Sunday next, on behalf of the poor under the care of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, which institution, for over half a century, has done immense good to all classes of the poor. It would be appropriate to call it "St. Vincent's Day," since its annual celebration has become familiar to the Colony.

The Pangs of Hunger.

Hunger will drive a Chinese to any larceny. This has been disclosed so often in the Police Courts. Indeed, it would be interesting to know the percentage of crimes that could be traced to this cause.

Even the picnicing party of Chin see who, the other day, visited Messrs. Sun Yat-sen and the three shops adjoining it probably felt the pangs of hunger acutely for some days prior to launching out on their successful pilgrimage.

So if a magnifying glass is used in all cases of theft we can in the majority of cases be certain to obtain this coveted honour. It is hoped in this way that a great stimulus will be given to athletics among the Chinese, and the Schools are deeply grateful to those patrons who have given the financial support so necessary to the success of such an undertaking.

The Harbour Office.

EXAMINATIONS.

Successful Candidates.

Navigation certificates were granted to candidates for the Harbour Office Examinations, during November as follows:

Masters.—W. O'Brien and F. E. Hamilton.

First Mate.—B. Fox.

Second Mate.—M. A. Hancock.

G. B. Massy, G. W. E. Bransdale, F. N. Smale (Temporary).

P. G. Ward (Temporary).

Craigengower v. Civil Service.

Craigengower was defeated for the first time in the League matches, by the Civil Service, on the ground of the former on Saturday. The Servants took full advantage of a bowler's wicket and dismissed their opponents for 90 runs. Only three double figure scores were recorded by the Civil Service batsmen, who were all out 162. Details—

Civil Service.

A. E. Wood, c Manley, b Lammett.

B. E. O. Bird, b Omar.

P. T. Lammett, c Hall, b Lammett.

F. Ling, c Ford, b Omar.

B. W. Bradbury, b Omar.

E. Syme Thomson, b Omar.

E. W. Hamilton, b Abbas.

W. H. Edwards, b Omar.

W. MacCormack, b Abbas.

C. Sara, c and b Abbas.

Hon. McSween, not out.

Extras.

Total.

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Omar.

Abbas.

Lammett.

Craigengower.

R. Basa, c Bradbury, b Bird.

A. Goldring, b Bird.

M. H. Abbas, b Bird.

T. F. Ford, b Hamilton.

F. G. Thompson, b Hamilton.

G. N. Manley, c Bradbury, b Hamilton.

J. D. Norris, c Bradbury, b Bird.

L. E. Lammett, b Bird.

L. O. Omar, c Hamilton, b Bird.

W. Hall, b Hamilton.

S. Jex, not out.

Extras.

Total.

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Hamilton.

Bird.

Ling.

Severn.

University v. Manchesters.

Played on the University ground, the soldiers drew with the Students on Saturday.

For the former, Sergt. Hall

passed the century by two, the final total being 202 for 9 wickets.

Only five batsmen of the University team went to the wickets and there compiled 131 between them. Details—

Manchester's.

Sgt. Hall, c Edmund, b Marley.

Sgt. Biston, bowled Marley.

Pte. Muloney, lbw Edmund.

Cavanaugh, c Ponsonby Fine.

L/J. Jol. Ellarby, c Marley, b Wong.

Lt. Herbert, c Edmund, b Bumjha.

Bumjha.

Sgt. Keenan, c Wong, b Bumjha.

C.G.M.S. Smith, c and b Marley.

Pte. Smith, not out.

Pte. Smith, b Bumjha.

R.G.M.S. Allan not out.

Extras.

Total (for 9 wickets).

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

Marley.

Edmund.

Wright.

SATURDAY'S LEAGUE
FOOTBALL.

HONGKONG LEAGUE: DIVISION I.

Navy, 3 goals; Royal Engineers, 1.

R.G.A. 2 goals; South China, 0.

DIVISION II.

Kowloon, 4; South China Res., 1.

Navy (Res.), 8; H.K. University, 0.

Navy v. Royal Engineers.

The Navy and Royal Engineers game, played on the Club ground, was a disappointment, as the Engineers fielded a very mixed side, Charters playing forward, Waller half-back, Townsend full-back and several reserves were included. Bloomfield and White were notable absentees and, from the start, the game was Engineers' defence versus Navy attack, the Navy defence having a quiet time except for occasional bursts. McNiven was stopped on numerous occasions, but managed to elude the defence once in the first half with a nice goal. The Navy would have been more up but for an exceptional display of goal-keeping by Heath, who has not been seen in this position before; also Townsend and Lawrence played pluckily at back, and although having such a big share of the game Navy had to work hard for their goals. McNiven again proved his worth in the second half with two shots leaving the goal helpless and Navy won a one-sided game by 3 goals to love.

The Navy on Saturday's form are a fine side, well-balanced and strong in every department. The team is on the large side and will do well with this advantage. B. Ggs., at half, played a rare game being quite at home in this position, and Navy are fortunate to be able to put a back of his calibre in the middle line, the full-backs would on Saturday's form would be hard to beat.

Smith played his usual clever game, and the experimental forward line was a success with McNiven the star artist.

The match was of interest to the Engineers, who have dis-

covered a goal-keeper, who, on Saturday's form, is good enough for any team in the League.

He probably saved his side a big defeat. Townsend and Lawrence did well at back, but it is questionable if the former's ser-

vices cannot be better utilised in the forward line. The halves struggled gamely, but were out-

classed, and the forwards did some bright things but suffered for lack of support. The Engi-

neers have yet to field a side comparable with the one, which defeated South China so decisively but recent defeats have shown that the Corps possess players quite up to the team's good local reputation, and it only needs full strength to be fielded for the Engineers to be as hard a team to beat as formerly.

Sgt. Major Pragnall was in charge of the game.

South China v. R.G.A.

The game between South China and R.G.A. was a fine exhibition of good football, between two teams possessing very different styles, and played at a great pace throughout. The Chinese, as is usual with them, started in great form, and in the earlier stages it looked like a big victory, for them, as within a very short time from the kick-off the left wing got going in fine style, and crossing the ball in the nick of time, Wong, last year's centre-forward, converted a nice effort which was warmly greeted by the crowd.

R.A. could not settle down and the defence was obviously worried by the bustling tactics of the opposing forwards, and with the backs hesitating, Au Kit Sing, close in, scored again amid a great outburst of cheering from the crowd, who were delighted at this double success. The R.A. tried hard at the other end and on two occasions Green was to blame, as, after making splendid openings, on each occasion he delayed his final shot or transfer too long with the defence beaten, the interval arriving with South China leading 2 goals to love.

The second half was very

lessing to the military sug-

utors, as the R.A. were,

keeping on a couple of occasions

the later stages of the game,

the masters of the situation and

soon and Morris got two nice paces, but Kowloon, in their

YEE SANG FAT CO.
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MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

goals after some fine combined play, the crowd being very quiet during this period. A very dangerous burst by the Chinese forwards in the last minute of the game saw Au Kit Sing clear through the defence with only the goalie to beat, but this great chance was most unaccountably missed, the game ending with honours even.

If South China could have stood the pace at which they started they must have won, as the forwards, led by Wong, who has been missing from Senior football this year, were in great form, and most of their work was high-class. Kwok Po Kun and Au Kit Sing on the left were a great wing. Wong, at centre, is a clever player who takes considerable watching, and Chan So again played a great spoiling game at right half.

The backs were better in the earlier portions of the game, when their display was faultless,

but as R.A. improved they were not so reliable. The goalie was very safe.

The E.A. team greatly pleased their supporters in the second half, when they played a very strong game, and on that form will be hard to beat. Jones, who deputised for Taylor, did not let the team down, and Woodley and Sherman, after a shaky opening settled down to a very safe game.

Talford was the outstanding feature of the defence, playing a remarkably hard game, and his effort in the second half undoubtedly saved the game. Tow, at right half, could not hold the left wing in the first half, but he played fine football throughout and came through with credit. Oly is a well balanced forward line, Gibson appeared to do exceedingly well, Green's fine work many times being marred by selfishness in the early stages of the game, but he was always a dangerous forward. The game was splendidly contested at a great pace throughout, and both teams can congratulate themselves on a fine display of football. Mr. Leach was the official in charge.

Kowloon v. South China Res.

The Military ground was the scene of this very bright game, the feature of which was the pace set by both teams. Unfortunately the military authorities have not yet found it expedient to provide a rope round the playing area similar to the Navy and Club grounds, and the game had to be stopped on several occasions to clear the line. Also there is very dangerous and large hole just alongside the lower goal-post, where, from a scramble in the goal-mouth, a player might easily break his leg. This should have immediate attention. Referees would be advised not to start the game until this is filled in, which could be done in half an hour or less.

The game started at a great pace, and Morris got two nice paces, but Kowloon, in their

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

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AND AT CANTON.

SKANDIA

MARINE ENGINES.

and goals came regularly from Travis (2) Oly (2, one a penalty) and Bushbrook, the final score being—Navy, 8 goals; University 0.

University did not play up to the promising form displayed so far this season but had notable absentees playing cricket, and this disorganised the team. Samy, one of the most reliable forwards, played at full back for a large portion of the game and played well, while Chesh on the right wing always had to beat too many men, and was never dangerous. On Khye Hong and Xavier on the left were surprising, but the remainder of the team were below 2nd Division standard.

Hayward, in goal for the Navy, was practically a spectator, his backs easily managing to keep the University forwards out of the danger zone. Oly, a new man at centre-half, played a very stylish game and Toone and Travis required a lot more watching than the University lads could give them. Mr. Dewhurst was the official in charge of the game.

The Hongkong Club v. Manchester Regt., also St. Joseph's Staff and Deportments were scratched, the former owing to Manchester Regt. resigning from the League and the latter owing to Staff, being unable to find a side through duties.

CANTON NEWS.

Our Canton correspondent writes as follows:

A Currency Order.

An official notice has been issued by the Tuchen and Civil Governor that the redemption of the Bank of China notes would commence on the 2nd inst and all the Revenue Departments have been ordered to accept notes in payment of various kinds of dues.

Clearing Out the Germans.

On receiving information from the British Consul that he has obtained permission from the Home Government to clear out all enemy subjects from the Shamben and receiving co-operation, the Civil Governor has ordered the Foreign Intercourse Commissioner to see the Foreign Department of the Military Government about the matter.

The Peace Question.

Wa How man, the former Hutchinson of Canton, has returned from Shanghai. He called on Siem Ohun-bean and Wu Ting-fang yesterday. It is reported that he is the bearer of very important messages in regard to the settlement between the North and South.

Quiz.

Interesting Relics.

In pulling down the old gates of the city, eight brass drums, one jade stone lion and a number of copper coins were unearthed in various parts and were carried away by the workers. The Market Developing Bureau on hearing this has ordered that henceforth all articles dug out from the foundations must be given to the Bureau. It is believed that a great many valuable articles were originally put under the foundations for sacrificial purposes, during the building of the city wall in the time of the Han Dynasty over one thousand years ago.

Music.

The splendid band of S.P.C. Colombia will play at the Place Hotel to night (Monday) and to-morrow night from 7:30 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. There is to be dancing from 9:30 p.m.

C.E.M.S.

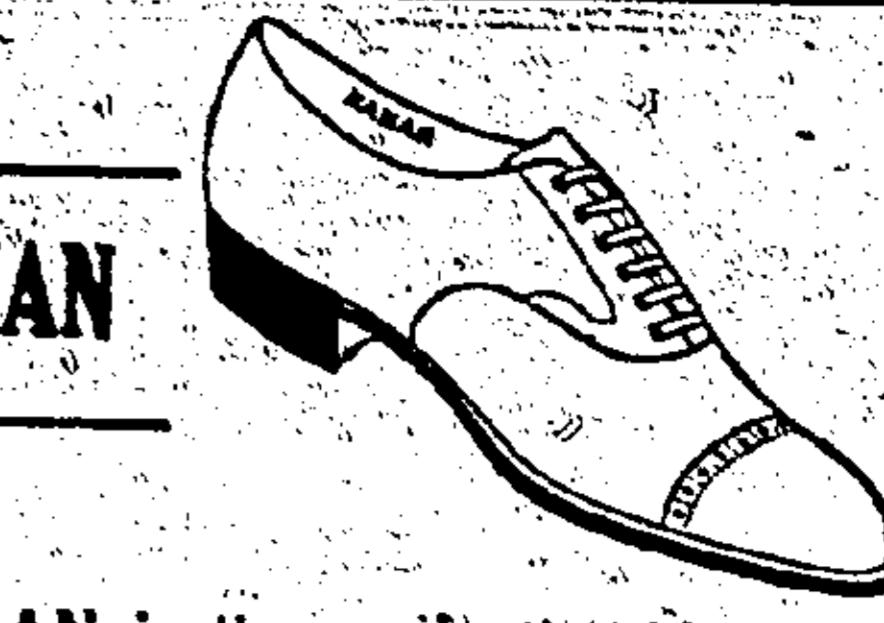
"The Virgin Birth," the second of a series of studies on "The Foundation Truths of Christianity," is to be considered at a meeting of the Church of England Men's Society to be held in St Paul's College on Tuesday evening at 9 p.m. Members and others interested are cordially invited to be present. The opening speaker will be the Rev. H. Copley Moyle.

Youthful Criminals.

A youthful thief is an object of pity. When we consider the numerous traps that surround a lad in life—lack of a moral education, environment—that help to make a criminal, and numerous other causes that are at work in the lower stratum of society—it is hardly surprising that there should be so many cases of youthful culprits. The Magistrate is often faced with the question: How best can I purge this Augean stable? There are three remedies: a caution, the "cat" or imprisonment. The latter is only applied in cases which call for this punishment, whereas the "cat" disciplinary is applied often.

meant the ends of justice.

One such lad was to-day ordered to receive eight strokes by Mr. Wood for snatching a gold ear-pick from a Chinese lady near Lyndhurst Terrace.



SHOES

HANAN is the name that identifies Boots and Shoes of superior quality; a mark that appears only on footwear of the highest Standard of materials, fit and style.

New season's stock for Autumn and Winter now showing at

MACKINTOSH

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS,
16, DES VIEUX ROAD.

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Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

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UNDERWEAR

is absolutely all wool and unshrinkable. It is made by one of the oldest makers of Underwear in the United Kingdom, comfort being assured.

WE STOCK IT IN ALL WEIGHTS.

KNITTED WAISTCOATS AND SWEATERS
GOLF HOSE, SOCKS. Etc.

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DANCE RECORDS

JUST RECEIVED

FOX-TROTS

ONE-STEPS

TWO-STEPS

WALTZES

ETC.

(IN STRICT TEMPO)

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16, DES VIEUX ROAD.

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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,

FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:

E. V. D. Parr,
Superintendent.P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office
Hongkong, 18th November, 1918.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED.



PACIFIC SERVICE
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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

THE STEAMSHIP

MONTAEGLE

will sail from HONGKONG for VANCOUVER via Usual

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FRIDAY 20th DECEMBER.

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Excellent Accommodation. Moderate Rates.

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terms and conditions of service, literature
available at P. D. BUTTERFIELD, No.
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 42.

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GENERAL AGENT,
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APGAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA."
14,000 tons each.Hongkong, to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

s.s. "COLOMBIA" Dec. 4th.

s.s. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting. ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the children, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.

Tickets and interviews available with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Coast Services Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc.,

Company's Office in

ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Telephone No. 141.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S. S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.
Destination. Steamer & Displacement. Sailing Dates.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO-	Taimba Maru	SATUR.	7th
HAMA	T. 12,510	Dec. at 11 a.m.	
	Kamakura Maru	SUN.	8th
	T. 12,410	Dec. at 11 a.m.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO-	Nikko Maru	SATUR.	14th
HAMA	T. 9,600	Dec. at 11 a.m.	
	Kitano Maru	SATUR.	18th
	T. 15,930	[Jan. at 11 a.m.]	

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE..

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay and Cape Town	Kaga Maru	WED.	18th
	T. 12,310	[Dec. at 11 a.m.]	

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney	Tango Maru	WED.	18th
	T. 13,760	[Dec. at 11 a.m.]	

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal	For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.		
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo	Toyooka Maru	SATURDAY.	
	T. 15,210	7th Dec.	

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon	Yeboshi Maru	TUESDAY.	
	T. 8,600	10th Dec.	

* Omitting Shanghai after Mail.

* Wireless Telegraph.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, B.C.—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI,
NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAKIHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificient and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fushimi Maru," "Kashima Maru," & "Kagero Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

* "Fushimi Maru" F.R.L. 12th Dec. at 11 a.m.

* "Kashima Maru" SATUR., 21st Dec. at 11 a.m.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

B. MORI, Manager,

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

Shanghai.

T. 15,930

1st Jan.

* Omitting Manila Eastbound.

T. 15,930</

MARINE COURT.

Overhauling a Launch.

In the Marine Court this morning, before Commander Beckwith, R. N., Marine Magistrate, Police Constable Henry Griffin charged Fan Yee, coxswain of the steam launch Kung Hong, with unlawfully carrying 148 passengers in excess of the number allowed by licence on October 28, outside the local trade limits of the waters of the Colony.

Accused pleaded guilty and was represented by Mr. P. G. Goldring, of Messrs. Goldring and Phillips. Constable Griffin deposed that on October 28 he was on duty outside Fu Ta Mun, when he stopped and boarded defendant's launch. He counted the passengers in the presence of the coxswain and found 148 in excess of the licensed number, which was 79. He reported the matter to the authorities in due course.

Fan Yee said he was coxswain of the Kung Hong and had held the position for about three months. On October 28 he left San Mi for Hongkong. At the former place a Chinese Army officer came aboard and travelled to Hongkong. When he arrived the officer brought a number of soldiers aboard and he was compelled to leave with them.

Mr. Goldring explained that the launch owners could not help themselves. They were afraid to refuse to carry the soldiers, as their business interests might suffer if they did so. The firm had lost quite a lot of money already and in view of this and the fact that the defendant had a clean record, he thought a nominal fine would meet the case.

His Worship:—Why did they not hire a junk and tow the soldiers?

Goldring pointed out that junks were very difficult to obtain. His Worship said that he had repeatedly stated that the remedy was to get a junk and tow the excess passengers. In addition, no attempt had been made by the launch owners to report the matter to the authorities. If the launch was commanded and the master had been reported ready could have been secured. He took into consideration the fact that the defendant had a clean record and would inflict a fine of \$50 only, but the full penalty would be inflicted if the offence were repeated.

ORGAN RECITAL.

Features of Next Monday's Programme.

Mr. Denman Fuller will give the second of his present series of organ recitals in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. The programme will include Bach's monumental Passacaglia in C minor, possibly the finest work of its kind yet written and which, it is interesting to note, has recently been arranged for orchestra performance at Queen's Hall; a Meditation by E. d'Evry; a Prelude by Sir Hubert Parry on the well-known hymn tune, "St. Thomas," usually associated with the words of the Advent hymn "Lo He comes," and the popular British Anthems in G. The collection will be in aid of the Organ Fund, for which \$900 is still wanted. In addition to the above items, John Ireland's striking Elegiac Romance will be given here for the first time; it is a somewhat lengthy work containing very remarkable efforts in tone colour, effects which are not possible on any but a really fine organ.

"HEATHER DAY."

Successful Conclusion.

The Heather Day celebrations were concluded on Saturday after a most successful two days' run, although at one time it appeared that weather conditions would be adverse to Saturday's proceedings at the Fair. Fortunately, however, the rain ceased in time to enable the side shows and other items to be carried on without hindrance.

His Excellency, the Officer Administering the Government, the Hon. Mr. Claud Saven, C.M.G., was again present and a large number of patrons enjoyed to the full the attractions of the Fair, particularly the Dancing Hall.

His Excellency took part in the shooting competition and recorded one of the best groups of the match, and it is said the judging of the competition will be no easy task.

The assistants at the various side shows have had a strenuous couple of days, but their labours have been well rewarded for there has been no lack of patronage and the amount of money taken will no doubt reach a considerable total. It is estimated that a sum of something like \$60,000 has been realised during the two days.

The Raffles. The following is the list of winners of the raffles:

The Pearl and Baby Brooch—Ticket No. 14.

The Baby's Pram Cover worked by Miss Lawrence, Government Civil Hospital—Ticket No. 28, Mr. A. O. Lang. It realised \$55.

The winner of the gold chalice—Ticket No. 80.

Two canaries—Ticket No. 27.

A cushion—Ticket No. 22, Mr. Nicoll.

The Tea Cosy Doll—Ticket No. 138, Mr. Edgecombe.

The Indian Motor Cycle and Wicker Side Car—Ticket No. 274.

A blackwood chair—Mr. R. Sutherland—Ticket No. 17.

A cushion in another raffle—Ticket No. 17.

A mirror—Ticket No. 19, Mr. Parr.

A doll—Ticket No. 5, Noreen Donnelly.

A cushion and table cloth—Ticket No. 65, Mrs. Macfarlane.

A camisole (Mrs. Frost's)—Ticket No. 54, Captain Follett, s.s. Columbia.

Two pictures raffled by Miss Jacks—Ticket No. 54, Miss Morris.

A cushion (marked X)—Ticket No. 20.

Two electric fans and a fan—Tickets Nos. 27, 4 and 7 respectively.

The Yacht White Heather—Ticket No. 370, Mrs. Harley.

The match box—Ticket No. 57.

A cushion (marked B)—Ticket No. 75.

Scottish Women's Raffles.

Prize No. Winner Ticket.

1 6354

2 3275

3 3417

4 3373

5 2900

6 3273

7 4999

8 5683

9 4497

10 568

11 4180

12 1357

13 2085

14 4131

15 1320

16 2280

17 3831

18 1948

19 5099

20 3082

Doll's house, winning ticket 111, Miss Hilda Eastman.

Sporting rifle, winning number 278.

The raffle for the lady's costume will take place later.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Commendations.

Orders issued by Mr. F. C. Jenkins, C. B. E., state:

Sergeant 811 Samy is highly commended by the Police Magistrate for prompt and intelligent action in effecting an arrest.

Constable 144 Li Wing (Ambulance) is commended by the Captain Superintendent of Police for his courageous conduct in saving from drowning a passenger who attempted suicide by jumping overboard from Ferry.

Revolver Course.

Squads have been warned to stand from all units on Wednesday, December 4th, at 5.30 p.m.

Patrol Expenses etc.

The Police Reserve Accountant orders that all accounts for services rendered be paid up to December 15th must be sent in before the close of the year.

Fancy Dress Ball.

The attention of all ranks is drawn to the advertisement relative to above now appearing in the Press.

Mr. Forsyth's Charlie Chaplin miniature field hospital—Ticket No. 72, Mr. Simon Tse-wai.

Zoo Raffle.

Tea cloth and tea cosy.—Ticket No. 2.

Doll and cradle.—Ticket No. 1, Mr. T. Hough.

Work basket.—Ticket No. 87, Miss L. Glandinning.

Gramophone.—Ticket No. 131, Mr. T. Hough.

Cushion—Ticket No. 89, Mr. R. E. Atwell.

Sandy Lawson's kilts—Ticket No. 183, Mr. C. A. D. McElroyne.

Stuffed Eagle—Ticket No. 45, Mr. P. Gleedunning.

Violin and case—Ticket No. 161, Mr. J. Borthwick.

Civet cat—Ticket No. 68.

Ballock's horns—Ticket No. 183, Mr. R. M. Dyer.

Table lamp—Ticket No. 118, Mr. T. Hough.

Butter dish—Ticket No. 74, Mr. A. Hill.

Walking stick—Ticket No. 84, Mr. Smith.

Guitars—Competitions.

Bottle of Sweets Competition (472—sweats):—Winner, W. Spiers; 2nd Mr. D. Mackay; 3rd Mrs. C. Forsyth.

Weight of Buffalo (952 lbs, the actual weight).—Dr. Forsyth and R. Shannon, equal, to draw for 1st and 2nd prizes. Mr. van Andel and Mrs. D. Muir (950 lbs), equal, draw for 3rd prize.

Weight of pig (278 lbs).—1st Mr. M. Holloway; 2nd, Mr. A. de Souza (279 lbs); 3rd Messrs. F. E. d'Almeida Remedios, J. McCubbin, A. Gillard and Dr. Forsyth (280 lbs) draw for third prize.

Weight of sheep (791 lbs).—1st prize Mr. J. B. Chapman; Mr. C. Couland (79 lbs) and Messrs. McWalter, A. H. Brown, Jack A. Tai and Mackayville and Mrs. Lawson (80 lbs) draw for 2nd and 3rd prizes.

Weight of goat (612 lbs).—1st prize Mr. McEachern (62 lbs.); Messrs. J. Field (62 lbs.) and Lau Ping-nan (60 lbs) draw for 2nd and 3rd prizes.

The milking competition was won by Mrs. Taylor with Mrs. J. Kyono second.

Winners are asked to meet at Messrs. Tai Cheung's, Queen's Road, to-morrow between 5 and 6 p.m. to receive their prizes,

say, a sprained ankle—and who are fit and willing to give their blood for their fellows. Instead of sending them back we keep them near the front in readiness for transfusions.

In addition, each casualty clearing station keeps in its ice box about thirty pints of blood, to be available in periods of rush.

We have found that blood suited for transfusion can be kept thus for several weeks without deteriori-

PRESERVED BLOOD FOR WAR PURPOSES.

No Compromise.

Col. John Ward and Sentimental Fools.

Colonel John Ward, M.P., in a recent letter to a home paper denouncing pacifists, writes:

"Your test will come at home when the Hun hordes are being driven out of lands they have polluted by their presence. They will then squeal like every bully when cornered. They will whine for that peace they would never have given to others in similar circumstances, and move to tears the unbalanced minds of pacifists, until the arm which will be raised to punish Hun crimes may be morally paralysed and fail to administer full justice upon the criminals."

Practically all wounds are infected. We have passed through various stages in the treatment of such wounds, and I think I may say that now, in our service and in the French and American a new technique has developed.

This method consists of the thorough mechanical cleansing of the wound, the excision of all infected and damaged tissue, and the primary closure of the wounds in cases operated upon soon after the injury is inflicted. When conditions do not permit of primary closure in the casualty clearing stations, then either the delayed primary closure or a secondary closure takes place at the base hospitals.

When I use the term "mechanical cleansing" I mean using the knife instead of a disinfectant. After Joseph Lister made known the value of antiseptics in operations, Listerism became popular, and carbolic sprays were set up in the operating room. Then the pendulum swung back, with the realisation that the better method was to prevent any germs from getting into the wound. But when this war began disinfectants still were used in treating wounds, practically all of which contaminated. The treatment required six or eight months, sometimes longer. There was always the danger of sepsis, necessitating the amputation of a limb. Aside from the fact that the wounded man was kept all this time out of service, so that another man must replace him, there was the expense involved of hospital accommodation, nursing, vast quantities of bandages and surgical attention.

At the Casualty Station. To make clear what a casualty clearing station is, I may give you a brief outline of the system of disposing of casualties. The wounded are collected at certain points, or aid posts, and from those points are carried by stretcher bearers to the advanced dressing station, where they receive a field dressing.

Then the men are taken in horse ambulances or light motor-ambulances to the C. O. S. Casualty Clearing Station—which is really the hospital most advanced toward the front in that sector, and there all serious cases undergo operation. In order to increase the capacity of the clearing stations, surgical teams have been organised, consisting of a surgeon, anaesthetist, nurses, and several orderlies. These teams move from station to station as emergencies arise. During the big offensive from 2,000 to 2,300 wounded sometimes pass through a single station in one day.

Under this treatment the wound heals, as a rule, in two weeks. This means an enormous saving in time, in lives, in manpower, in bandages, nursing and surgical attention, to say nothing of money. To my mind it is the most important thing we have learned during this war. From 85 to 90 per cent. of the wounded recover and are returned to the firing line.

Then we are using transfusion of blood much more freely than heretofore. In each casualty clearing station "donors," as we call them, are selected and held in readiness, properly grouped. These "donors" are men who have been slightly wounded or who are suffering from some minor mishap—say, a sprained ankle—and who are fit and willing to give their blood for their fellows. Instead of sending them back we keep them near the front in readiness for transfusions.

In addition, each casualty clearing station keeps in its ice box about thirty pints of blood, to be available in periods of rush. We have found that blood suited for transfusion can be kept thus for several weeks without deteriori-

ation.

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YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE GERMAN EVACUATION.

London, November 27.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports that our forward march continues. The advanced forces on the night of November 26th had reached the general line Bapaume-Werbomont-Aywaille southward to Liege.

London, November 28.

The British armies are now advancing towards the Rhine over scenes where the foulest German atrocities were committed and their early victories won, but the present state of the roads throughout the country-side, littered with indescribable varieties and quantities of munitions of war carelessly abandoned, is an eloquent tribute to how completely the fateful pendulum of war has swung back. In one instance, transitable electric wires worth £1,000 were left on the road-side while the guns abandoned already exceed the 5,000 demanded by the Armistice. Meanwhile, streaming back through the advancing armies is an unceasing and pitiful flow of thousands of British war prisoners. Laden down with packs, stumbling over every stone and clad in the oldest garments, all are returning like wearied homing birds. All tell a similar tale of hardships, starvation, overwork, and beatings when they could not work any longer. Accompanying the men are numbers of women who similarly are bravely plodding homewards. They were deported from Lille, Douai and other places for forced labour in the fields.

Paris, November 28.

During the course of a debate in the Chamber of Deputies the Under-Secretary for War declared that the condition of the Allied war prisoners in Germany had become more pitiful than ever since the Armistice had been signed. The Germans had become more and more odious as they realised the magnitude of their defeat. The world would be horrified when the reports of the Spanish and Swiss missions were published. Tortures were systematically perpetrated and included ill-treatment, starvation and confiscation of letters, while 80 per cent. of all parcels despatched to prisoners in Germany were plundered, necessitating their stoppage. The Germans should pay for this. Marshal Foch had sent a protest as vigorous as that of the British and all necessary steps were being taken to put a stop to the evil doings.

London, November 27.

The Press Bureau announces that the Inter-Departmental Committee on War-Prisoners reports that since the Armistice, 17,173 officers and other rank have reached England; 3,395 officers and men and 2,233 civilians are expected immediately. Respecting to the Government's protest against the shocking condition in which war prisoners are being released, the German Authorities state that the Higher Command is doing its utmost to alleviate the conditions but the severity of the Armistice terms presents difficulties. His Majesty's Government replied to the Higher Command that no excuse will be accepted and full reparation will be exacted for unnecessary suffering on the part of British prisoners. If reparation in kind cannot be made it will be made in person by the officials who are responsible.

DEMOLITION PLANS.

London, November 27.

The Admiralty, the War Office and the Air Ministry issue reminders to the public that general demobilisation has not yet begun and that the Naval and Military situation does not admit of any general release of men from the forces. When general demobilisation does begin priority will be given to officers and men who have definite employment awaiting them. However, a strictly limited number of men may be released before general demobilisation for "pivotal" industries and professions which include agricultural-machine makers, agriculturists, boot-makers, brick-makers, cement makers, builders, miners, food-makers, paper-makers, railwaymen, shipbuilders, shipbrokers, overseas commercial agents, accountants and architects.

KING'S SPEECH IN PARIS.

London, November 27.

The Press Bureau announces that the King, speaking at the Elysee banquet, expressed the pleasure it gave him to be the guest in the midst of the great nation with whom the British had mingled sorrows and joys during the past four years which had now been triumphantly crowned by the overwhelming victory the common enemy. Thanks to the bravery of the splendid French Army and Marshal Foch's skilful strategy the repeated desperate German efforts to reach Paris had been defeated and the enemy had been buried across the frontier and compelled to sue for peace. His Majesty congratulated the noble French nation on the great victory. The British armies were proud to have participated with the Anglo-French peoples during the life and death conflict. They had learned to appreciate each other and their respective ideals. They had created a union of hearts and an identity of interests which he trusted would ever grow closer and contribute materially to the consolidation of peace and the advancement of civilisation.

BRITISH AIR RAIDS ON GERMANY.

London, November 27.

The Press Bureau announces that altogether there were 709 British air-raids into Germany during the 13 months to November 11th, comprising 374 on large towns, 202 on aerodromes established for the defence of the Rhine, and 128 on other military objectives in Alsace-Lorraine and Germany. Altogether 688 tons of bombs were dropped. The number of British air-raids into Germany during 12 months was five times greater than the German air-raids into Britain during four years.

RESTRICTIONS RELAXED.

London, November 27.

The Home Office announces the relaxation of restrictions on British born women who are aliens by marriage.

VALUE OF GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN CURRENCY.

London, November 28.

The value of German and Austrian currency has heavily fallen on neutral Exchanges this week; for example, the value of the Mark in Switzerland is now below sixpence farthing instead of one shilling, the pre-war rate, and the Krone is below three pence halfpenny instead of ten-pence before the war.

AUSTRIAN WAR MAKERS TO BE TRIED.

Copenhagen, November 28.

A message from Vienna officially states that the Government intends to bring to trial all persons responsible for the war, including the ex Foreign Minister Count Berchtold and Count Czernin, many Ambassadors, Ministers and War Office functionaries and also the ex-Emperor, the Grand-Dukes Friedrich, Eugen, Peter and Ferdinand and several Generals, including A. J. Hoechendorff and Borodovitz.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

KING GEORGE IN PARIS.

London, November 28.

His Majesty the King, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and Prince Albert were given a most enthusiastic reception in Paris this afternoon. Long before two o'clock, the time for His Majesty's arrival, huge crowds gathered all along the royal route, which was lined by steel-helmeted police and two thousand captured guns. The Anglo-French flags were flying everywhere. The last sandbag protecting public monuments against air raids and bombardments was pulled down and the Arc de Triomphe regained all its peacetime elegance. When the King and Princes, accompanied by President Poincaré, the Presidents of the Chamber and Senate and all the Ministers, who greeted them on arrival by train, appeared outside the beautifully decorated Bois Boulogne Station, the crowds raised cheers such as Paris had not heard for years. The French cries of "Vive Angleterre!" and "Vive Ro! mingled with hurrahs by many Britons and "Bab" yell from American troopers who took possession of all vantage points, such as the top of huge guns and the highest branches of trees.

His Majesty was given an ovation all the way to the Quai d'Orsay as he drove along in a carriage with President Poincaré. The Princes, who were in the second carriage, were also heartily welcomed and M. Clemenceau was cheered to the echo.

The day's programme includes a visit by the Princes to the Army and Navy Club, a reception to the King by the President at the Elysée, and a banquet in the evening at which the President and the King will exchange toasts.

THE ALLIED OCCUPATION.

London, November 28.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas reports:—Our advanced units have reached the German frontier on the whole front, from just northward of the Duchy of Luxembourg to the neighbourhood of Eupen.

London, November 28.

It is now clear that the German troops and the French armies are over the German frontier and that the country eastward of Mons is mostly devastated. Between Mons and Charleroi mines and factories are now working.

LONDON CELEBRATES U. S. THANKSGIVING DAY.

London, November 28.

The American Thanksgiving Day was celebrated in London and the Stars and Stripes were flown alongside the Union Jack over the Houses of Parliament, the Law Courts and other public buildings.

A large congregation, mainly composed of United States military, naval and air force representatives, attended a special service at St. Martin-in-the-Fields. Mr. Balfour and Lord Carson being present. The Bishop of Rhode Island preached and the singing included the "Battle Hymn of the Republic," the "Star Spangled Banner" and "God Save the King."

THE FUTURE OF LUXEMBOURG.

Amsterdam, November 28.

A message from Luxembourg states that the abdication of the Grand Duchess is expected shortly and the Chamber must decide on the creation of a Luxembourg Republic or joining Belgium. The majority of Luxemburgers favour the latter course which the Germans and Pro-Germans are opposing.

GERMAN PEOPLE BEING DECEIVED.

Amsterdam, November 29.

A message from Munich says the Bavarian Foreign Office has broken off relations with the Berlin Foreign Office, on the ground of a continuance of the old methods with the object of again deceiving the German people by withholding the truth.

AIR FORCE CASUALTIES.

London, November 29.

The Air Force casualties since April 1, 1918, are as follows.— Killed, 1,551 officers and 1,129 men; wounded, 2,357 officers and 631 men; taken prisoners and missing, 1,612 officers and 225 men; interned, 45 officers and 29 men.

AFFAIRS IN GERMANY.

London, November 28.

The Times correspondent at the Hague says a general meeting of the Soldiers' Councils of Germany, at which every division will be represented, has been summoned for December 1. There is confirmatory evidence from Berlin that the Army will support all Government measures to suppress Bolshevism.

BRITISH LABOUR.

London, November 28.

The Labour Party Election manifesto condemns any form of economic war, demands the immediate withdrawal of the Allied forces in Russia, the complete abolition of Conscription and the release of all political prisoners. It supports Free Trade and a special tax on capital.

London, November 29.

Mr. John Hodge, Minister of Pensions, will not join the new Coalition Government, in accordance with the decision of his Union yesterday.

BRITISH NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

London, November 29.

Renter's correspondent at Copenhagen says a British Squadron of six cruisers and twenty destroyers and minesweepers has arrived.

GERMAN INVESTIGATION OF WAR PRISONERS' TREATMENT.

London, November 29.

A Berlin message says the Council of People's Commissaries has appointed a Commission to investigate the charges of ill-treatment of war prisoners in Germany.

THE TORPEDOED HOSPITAL SHIPS.

London, November 29.

The Press Bureau states that a White Paper discloses that the Foreign Office on November 11 forwarded to the British representatives in Allied and neutral countries, affidavits proving that the hospital ships *Rosa*, *Glenart Castle*, *Guildford Castle* and *Llandaff Castle* were torpedoed without warning.

Mr. Balfour recalls the protest made through Spain and Holland against these inhuman, illegal and inhuman deeds and requests the British representatives to draw the earnest attention of the various governments to which they are accredited, pointing out that the German Government had not made reparation, nor ventured openly to repeat the false accusations of Britain's misuse of hospital ships.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

British Export Trade.

The formation of a British Manufacturers Corporation was decided upon recently in Manchester at a meeting representative of manufacturing interests in all parts of the country.

The object of the corporation is to secure a large extension of British export trade after the war, and for this purpose to organise well-equipped agencies in foreign countries. Three hundred firms have already given their adhesion to the scheme, and it is believed that fully 1,000 can be counted upon.

If the present suggestion to make the annual subscription of members £200 is carried out the association will have an income of £200,000.

Each agency will be under the control of technical advisers and an adequate staff.

A provisional committee was appointed to carry through the formation of the company, and Sir Charles Mandelberg was elected chairman. The new organisation is not a dividend-earning concern.

It will have no capital, and the benefit will go to the members in the shape of increased trade.

Boring for Oil in Derbyshire.

The Government, we are informed, have accepted an offer, which was made six months ago by Lord Cowdray to place at their disposal free of cost for the period of the war the services of his firm (Messrs. S. Pearson and Sons) and geological staff for the purposes of exploring for oil in the United Kingdom and the development of the petroleum industry. Sites for the exploration have been selected near Chesterfield, in Derbyshire, and preparations have been begun there for oil. Several wells are being sunk, and the very best machinery for the work as well as skilled labour has been brought over from America. It has been stated that oil is likely to be found at a depth of 2,000 feet. This estimate is perhaps too sanguine, but Lord Cowdray has every belief, founded on the extensive studies made by his scientific staff during the last four years, that notwithstanding the long established opinion to the contrary, the possibilities of securing a commercial production of oil in this country are of a distinctly promising nature.

Other sites besides those that have been selected in Derbyshire will probably be tested, and the next few months may be expected to show how far Lord Cowdray's expert advisers are correct in their opinions that oil will be found here in commercial quantities.

The actual Department of the Government on whose behalf Lord Cowdray is now acting is the Mineral Oil Production Department of the Ministry of Munitions, of which Sir Arthur Churchman is director.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 3/3%

Demand 3/3 15/16

50 d/s 3/4 1/16

60 d/s 3/4 3/16

4 m/s 3/4 5/16

T/T Shanghai Nom.

T/T Singapore 14/14

T/T Japan 14/8

T/T India 22/1

Demand, India 22/14

T/T San Francisco & New York 78/2

T/T Java 186

T/T Marks Nom.

T/T France 4/30

Demand, Paris 4/30

Buying.

4 m/s, L/C 3/5/4

4 m/s, D/P 3/5/4

5 m/s, L/C 3/5/4

30 d/s, Sydney and Melbourne 3/5/4

30 d/s, San Francisco & New York 80/4

4 m/s, Marks Nom.

4 m/s, France 4/47/4

4 m/s, France 4/5/4

Demand, Germany —

Demand, New York 79

Demand, Bombay 22/1

Demand, Bombay 22/14

T/T Calcutta 22/1

Demand, Calcutta 22/14

Demand, Manila 15/14

Demand, Singapore 14/14

On Haiphong 1/4 1/4 prem.

On Saigon 1 1/4 prem.

On Bangkok 4/6/4

Sovereign 5.95 Nom.

Gold Leaf per oz 43.80

Bar Silver, per oz 48/4

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10 " 50.50% premium.

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Canton 51.50% premium.

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